

Agency 3-1

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PRINCETON SERIES LISTS C. I. A. HEAD

Allen Dulles and Many Other
Prominent Figures to Talk
at Seminars This Week

Special for The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 5—

Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Jacob Beam, deputy director of the State Department's policy planning staff, will be among the participants in a series of seminars that will highlight Princeton University's pre-commencement program this week.

The seminars, increasingly popular in recent years, will be open to the more than 5,000 alumni expected to return for the annual class reunions.

The series will open Thursday morning with Mr. Beam, a member of the Princeton class of '29, and Dr. John S. Reshetar, lecturer in the university's department of politics, discussing "United States policy toward Soviet satellites in Eastern Eu-

rope." Thurston Davies, director of Town Hall, Inc., and a member of the class of '16, will moderate.

Brooks Emeny, former director of the Foreign Policy Association, and Prof. William W. Lockwood, assistant director of Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, will participate in an afternoon seminar on "United States Policy in Asia," with Datus C. Smith Jr., president of Franklin Publications, moderating.

Talk Due on Atomic Energy

Prof. Hubert N. Alyea of the department of chemistry, will give a lecture-demonstration on "Atomic Energy: Weapon for Peace" to open the program on Friday morning, followed by a seminar on the "Transition from School to College."

The closing seminar, scheduled for Friday afternoon, will deal with "The World-Wide Battle for Men's Minds." Mr. Dulles, a member of the class of '14, will serve as commentator, with Edward W. Barrett, class of '32 and former assistant secretary of state; Dr. Hadley Cantril, head of the university's psychology department, and Dr. Frederick S. Dunn, director of Princeton's Center of International Studies, serving as moderator.

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"The right solution is to eat in France and use lavatories in England." (P. 57.)

The Yankee tourist is initiated into the secrets of the "French national character," chiefly from the sex angle, and is duly warned:

"Do not try to understand the French. . . The French are the most misunderstood people in the world. They are understood as a nation and misunderstood as individuals." (Pp. 55-56.)

Then come a few racist remarks about the "superiority" of Americans over Europeans:

"The Americans take the bull by the horns and stupefy the analytical minds of Europeans by proving that problems and solutions are just as simple as that." (P. 56.)

The British, the implication is, do not understand their problems and therefore make many mistakes in trying to solve them. The French, on the other hand, know what they want, but don't know how to get it.

Yes, the French know what they want: the first thing they want is to be rid of American tutelage. "Americans, go home" are words every Yankee tourist will encounter in France, though of that he is not warned by the guide-book.

PENTAGON IN MOURNING

The West-German radio has announced the death of General Heinz Guderian at the age of 65. Guderian was not only the "author of the Blitzkrieg theory," as the BBC pointed out, but an expert adviser of the Pentagon, and it was his writings that Senator McCarthy described as the "Bible of the U.S. General Staff."

"Achtung, Panzer!" was the title of Guderian's book which won him the favour and confidence of Hitler. In the first twenty-five years of his army career he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; in the first five years of service under the führer he attained to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was soon made an Adjutant-General. It was Guderian whom Hitler chose in 1941 to command the Second Panzer Army in its attack on Moscow. But Guderian's vaunted "Panzer wedges" were crushed in the Soviet Army's vice of steel south of Moscow in December 1941. And Guderian's career was cut short—up to July 21, 1944, the day after the abortive generals' putsch. His canine devotion to the führer won him the post of Chief of the General Staff of the Land Forces and in that capacity he appealed to the soldiers on the Eastern front to "rally closer around the führer."

But Guderian was working in a lost cause, and he knew it. That is why, together with Göring, Himmler and other nazi chieftains, he tried to negotiate an agreement with the Western Powers to end the war on the Western front and continue it in the East. During the Nuremberg trial he reminded the Western Powers of his services through the columns of *Stars and Stripes*, the American army paper.

Guderian's services did not go unrewarded: the U.S. military authorities in Germany refused to surrender him to Poland, where he was to stand trial for war crimes committed there in 1939-40. More, the Pentagon gave him the job of writing up the experience of Panzer operations on the Soviet-German front, and it was this "study" which McCarthy described as a "Bible." Guderian also drew up a memorandum for the Pentagon on army organization and command and secretly went to America at the close of 1950 and early in 1951 to expound his plans in person. What he suggested to the Pentagon may be judged from an article in *U.S. News & World Report*, which stated that the U.S.A. was trying out the "idea" of the German General Staff. And that "idea," one gathers from the article, was establishment of a fascist military dictatorship.

Interviewed by the journal, Guderian said that 25 or 30 German Panzer divisions could assure the Pentagon the success of any military operation in Europe, and hinted broadly that the best possible candidate for the command of these Panzer forces was himself.

Like other American servitors, Guderian described himself as a "European" and declared that the nazis had "fought and died for Europe." To round out the picture of his postwar activities, it might be added that he had been instructed to rebuild, under the supervision of Allen Dulles, the German military intelligence machine, the Abwehr.

The death of this arrogant German militarist, faithful servant of Hitler and later hireling

of American imperialism, will be a big loss to those who pin their insensate hopes of world domination on a new Blitzkrieg.

"FOR WHOM AND FOR WHAT?"

Certain official spokesmen in Thailand have expressed the fervent desire to involve their country in the Indo-China war. In the middle of this month, Lt. Gen. Kharb Kunchorn, Director-General of the Public Relations Department, came out with this statement:

"Thailand may send her troops to fight the Communists in Indo-China, even if she is not invaded first."

And the general added that "Thailand will be glad to fight."

Shortly before that, the Chief of the Thai General Staff announced that Thailand would not object to the Western Powers using her territory as a war base.

The U.S.A. is doing just that: the country is flooded with American servicemen; 85 per cent of the Thai ground force, and 95 per cent of the air force, are equipped with American weapons; the Americans built 82 strategic highways in the past five years; Thailand has received 38 U.S. naval craft since 1950, and not so long ago American vessels took part in a so-called "joint U.S.-Thai naval exercise."

All these intensive preparations, American propaganda tries to make out, are necessitated by the alleged danger of a "Communist attack" on Thailand. The statements of Thai leaders quoted above give the lie to that propaganda story. Thailand is being drawn into aggression, and one of its newspapers, *Kiat-sak*, asks with alarm: "For whom and for what must we draw war to our home?" The first part of that question is easily answered: for the American claimants to world domination. But—for what?—remains a question.